THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
" 12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
" 12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
" 12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks*	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	*Thomas Brown,*	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. G. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	4	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 49 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 30,781, of which 26,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres		4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,864,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82		95,433,040,16

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Herriford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Person.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake,	3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes,	2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin,	1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12,—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable, but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,	Silks,
" Gros DeRhine,	
" " DeNap,	
" " DeZuic,	
Rich Brocade do.,	
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,	
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,	
Plain and Figured Tissues,	
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)	
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,	
Crape Marengos,	
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,	
Chaly DeLaines,	
Barege do.,	
Organdi Muslins,	
Printed Jackonet do.,	
Brilliantees,	
Ginghams,	
Prints,	
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,	
Jackonet and Cambric do.,	
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,	
Swiss and Hook do.,	
Nainsook and Mull do.,	
Bishop Lawns do.,	
Cambric Dimity do.,	
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.	

Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!
R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY Receiving from the Importer
60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "
Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.
SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.
JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sx.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecaan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq'rs., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va.,
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va,
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from

COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid—

Sir: In my first letter to your Excellency, I gave a sketch of the former condition of Education in North Carolina. What is it now? This is a question difficult to answer, and for the reason that, although Education has been a matter of government concern, there has been no effort made to obtain a diffuse information on this subject. It was difficult to obtain accurate knowledge in regard to the general progress of intelligence; and from ignorance of our position and prospects we were almost ready to despair of a cause which was accomplishing much good in our midst.

What is the condition of the cause of Education in North Carolina at this day?

I am not prepared to answer this question as fully and satisfactorily as I hope to be in a few months; but it is a matter to which I have, for years, given some attention, and in regard to which I can speak with some degree of confidence.

About the time of the establishment of our system of Common Schools, there began a general movement among our people in favor of Colleges and Academies. Institutions of this kind, that were already in existence, but in a rather languishing condition, very soon manifested signs of increasing prosperity. Old attempts to found Academies were revived with more success, and new enterprises of this sort were set on foot in all parts of the country. Each year the Seminaries already in existence would be more crowded with pupils than during the year before, and each year a greater number of new institutions would be inaugurated than during the one preceding. Thus we have advanced; and now, comparing our position with that of a few years past, it is almost incredible what progress we have made. Your Excellency has twice canvassed the State, with open eyes—what have you beheld?

We formerly had *one* male College, to-wit: our excellent University; now we have Wake Forest College, in Wake county, Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, Normal College in Randolph county, Catawba College, in Catawba county, with the prospect of the establishment of a Masonic College, in Granville county. We have all these rising into vigorous existence; and our good old University, instead of being crippled by this competition is shining with a more resplendent light than ever before, and numbers *twice* as many students as it did in its palmiest days before the establishment of our system of Common Schools, and when it had not a single rival.

There is a yearly increase of numbers at all of these institutions; and, what is more, the older Colleges are making themselves acceptable to the masses, while each new one endeavors to lay its foundations deep in the popular heart. They all recognize the doctrine that the good will of the common people is necessary to their prosperity; and while their position is the result of an increasing interest felt by the masses in the cause of Education, they, in return, react upon the Common Schools and Academies of the country.

And how is it with the Academies—male Academies—in North Carolina? Who knows the number of these? Who can tell how many new ones are born into existence every season? There cannot be less than eighty Classical Schools (male) in this State—they will average one to the county, and in many counties there are more than one—in some as many as three Schools of this sort. Some are of a private character, but at nearly all a good classical education can be obtained. Since my term of office a number of new institutions of this sort have been ingaugurated, and some successful Academies are situated in regions considered by many as remote and ignorant. Between these Academies and the Colleges, there is an intermediate class of Schools which may be termed High Schools, furnishing an education nearly as good as that obtained at the Colleges; and of this class several have recently come into successful existence, and others are on the way.

The progress in female education of the higher kind has been still more remarkable; and instead of the one High School at Salem, we have it and *eight other Colleges*, counting the Episcopal School at Raleigh as one. There are the two Colleges at Murfreesborough, in Hertford county—one in a flourishing condition, the other in a state of rapid progress; the College in Oxford, Granville County, the Episcopal School in Raleigh, the College in Anson county, the one in Robeson county, the one in Greensborough, Guilford county, and the one in Ashville, Buncombe county, while there is still another on the way in Iredell county. Great as is this increase of Colleges, it is still outdone in the growth and multiplication of Female Academies and High Schools; and still the old School at Salem, like the University, has been benefited by the competition, and is fuller than it ever was, while in consequence of new applications for admission its Principal has had to issue a circular notifying the public that the institution is filled to its utmost capacity.

In all the towns, villages, and thickly settled neighborhoods Female Academies have sprung up or are coming into existence; and a singular and most cheering feature of this progress in male and female education of the higher kind, is the fact *that many of the Schools have been founded by the energies, or are under the control of native born and home-educated ladies and gentlemen.* In short, our progress in the multiplication of male and female Colleges and Academies, is without a parallel in the history of any State or country; and it is no exaggeration to say that while our population has increased but little in seventeen years, the number of male pupils attending Classical Schools has *been more than trebled since the year* 1836, *and that the number of girls receiving an education of the higher kind is at least seven times, and perhaps ten times as great as it was at the period designated,* WHILE THE RATIO OF INCREASE BECOMES CONSIDERABLY GREATER EACH YEAR. What is the cause of all this? I answer, without hesitation, our system of Common Schools. Much is due to the influence of religious societies, but in former years religious societies made exertions in the same direction without much success. While a number of these societies have been undoubtedly stimulated by a spirit of progress which seemed simultaneously and almost suddenly to pervade all classes and socictics in our State, it was independent of particular men or particular bodies, and yet it was of course not a mere inspiration, but was, under the direction of Providence, born of some previous cause.

In the first place, the mere establishment of our system of Common Schools did much to awaken a new spirit of Education in all classes. It placed the subject on higher and broader ground than it had ever before occupied in North Carolina. It gave to it the dignity of a fundamental political institution among a people where every man is a part of the government and takes an interest in it. The people all viewed it in a new light; and Churches and benevolent societies availing themselves of this new step, and of the feeling awakened by it, began a generous competition to see which could make itself most acceptable by assisting most to help to achieve that condition of things, that universal intelligence which was considered as inevitable, some day, from the action of the State. Nobly did they respond to the call of that government pledged to the sanctity of conscience; and a glorious reward is before them, with the hope of political and religious freedom for ages to come!

Again: Before the era of Common Schools in North Carolina, a large and somewhat influential class of our people maintained their social position by being merely able to read and write. This was an advantage not enjoyed by all; and girls so accomplished, if not boys, could hold a somewhat aristocratic rank. When our system of Common Schools was established, it was supposed that *all* classes would soon be up to this mark; and hence the middle ranks very generally began to move further forward so as still to hold their relative position.

But lastly, the Common Schools have acted in this matter by shedding light on minds that otherwise never could have been awakened, and thus starting on an upward career persons who have struggled through Academics, and then, without resources outside of their own energies, and feeling, from practical experience, the true wants of the country, have made profits for themselves and benefited the country, by bringing down classical education from its aristocratic perch and placing it in the midst of the people. Thus a new kind of Academies has sprung up; and men, beginning to recognise the importance to themselves of Common Schools, and to feel their dependence on the masses, have flung open their doors to poverty and rusticity, and educated and boarded children on their promise to repay, and thus multiplied new teachers, many of whom, as the readiest way to redeem their pledges, have taken temporary employment in the Common Schools.

But I must conclude this interesting subject which, by itself, is worthy of a treatise. Suffice it to say, our Common Schools have been mainly instrumental in giving a prodigious impetus to the cause of education of a higher kind in North Carolina: have multiplied Colleges and Academies, male and female—have created and fostered a spirit that is universal, determined and invincible—a spirit of progress, which, in a very few years, has advanced the Educational flag of North Carolina from its humble and trailing position to a proud elevation over those of her Southern sisters, and which promises even to run it above the topmost streamer of the Union! All hail to that rising flag! all honor to the hands that have run it up! But while we proudly contemplate its triumphant position, let us never forget that the flag-staff is planted on the Common Schools.

And now, Sir, in view of such results, and without considering any other, may I not say that our Common Schools have been anything else than a failure? We have seen, however, but one half of the picture, and it remains to be told what has been accomplished within the walls of the Common Schools themselves.

Upon this subject I have made much enquiry, and it would be tedious, and perhaps unnecessary, to enter upon a detail of the means by which I have obtained information.

I have instituted enquiries in regard to the number of school houses and of schools in different counties before the establishment of our system of Common Schools, and for several years have been trying to inform myself, in various ways, on this obscure subject.

My investigations bring me to this conclusion, viz: that it would be a very liberal estimate to put at twenty thousand the number of children who, before the adoption of our Common School system, attended part of the time during any one year, or in a period of two years, the country or ordinary subscription schools of the State.

Without going into my sources of information, a few general facts will sustain the above view; and in fact I need only make one calculation, and one which all will recognize as liberal.

Put he number of counties at 70—(this is over the mark, at the time alluded to)—and the average number of schools at 10 to a county, and the average number of scholars at 25 to a school; this gives seventeen thousand five hundred scholars. How many persons can count as many as ten country school houses which existed in their counties previous to the establishment of Common Schools? How many counties are there where *five* could not be found? But that I may not be under the mark I will say that twenty thousand children, at some time during a period of two years, attended the country schools of North Carolina; and I will here intimate that I should not be surprised if I am, some day, able to prove that the number was often not greater than ten thousand, and sometimes under.

What is now the number that once in a period of two years attends the country or Common Schools?

It is considered a severe reflection on our historical efforts in North Carolina that the name of our first Governor was suffered to become a problem. What shall we say of the fact that the State has founded a system of Common Schools, and by its funds helped to keep the system in operation for several years, while so little vigilance has been exercised over it that the number of the schools is not known and can only be guessed at? Members of the Literary Board have estimated the number as high as thirty-five hundred; my own estimate is from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. We will suppose the number to be 2500, and the average attendance 25 to the school, and all the schools open once, at least, in every two years; this gives us sixty-two thousand five hundred children at school in the State at some time during each period of two years. The attendance, however, we all know, is greater at the Common Schools than it was at the subscription schools; in fact we might very safely estimate the average at the former at 30, and 20 at the latter, while, however, there was undoubtedly a more regular attendance at the subscription schools.

We may, from the foregoing premises, conclude, and I do affirm, that in every period of two years there are three times as many children going to country schools as formerly, but there are not and could not be three times as many *receiving an education.* If there were, then more than two-thirds were formerly ignorant. In former times many, many boys and girls, attended one, two, or three short schools, and then their education was completed; now the same set will attend, at different times, for many schools. Still it is an inevitable conclusion that a great many more now receive the elements of an education than formerly, and a large majority get better educations, poor as our schools are said to be.

In a number of counties from one to three moderately good subscription schools have been destroyed, and in their stead have been established Common Schools, which are not kept open as long during the year; but a considerable portion of those benefited formerly by the best subscription schools now send to higher, or classical schools, and most of the remainder could raise a fund to lengthen the term of the District Schools by using the same exertion that had to be used to get up a good subscription school.

And then, to overbalance this supposed injury caused by Free Schools, they pervade hundreds of neighborhoods where there were formerly no schools at all, and they afford an elementary education to thousands of children that would have grown up in ignorance, while the office of teacher established in 2500 places, is a ladder by which many scores of young men are enabled to rise to usefulness whose talents otherwise would have been buried.

And finally, I draw this general conclusion, and will maintain it, viz: *that the average of intelligence among the masses of the rising generation is twice as great as it was before the adoption of our system of Common Schools.* These schools have not yet educated a generation; those who were on the stage of action at the time of their adoption are still there, while those whom the Common Schools have been training have not yet assumed their places in the business affairs of life.

When this occurs, and we have passed away, a great change will come over the face of things in North Carolina; there will be more intelligence, more life, and more public spirit, while the new generation will be practically acquainted with Common Schools, will know their wants and remedies, and be ready to supply the necessary means to add to their usefulness and efficiency.

We knew nothing of such things, and we had nobody to tell us; the experiment was a total novelty to us, adopted among a people tenacious of old habits, where many were ignorant and opposed to Education, and where all expected too much and were disposed to do too little, supposing the government had bargained to take all trouble off their hands.

Against ignorance, misconceptions and prejudices the system had to contend, and it had to grow by its own inherent vitality, without a voice to utter its wants, or a tribunal to decide its disputes, or a head to guide its way. It was seed thrown in the water, and left to fight its way with weeds and grass; and though tares and noxious vegetation have grown up in its midst, it has lived, and flourished, and produced a profitable harvest. Under all the circumstances its history is a glorious triumph, affording a subject most interesting for contemplation to every true son of North Carolina, and every friend of humanity; and to all such it opens a most noble field for exertion, and one where the promise is bright and of incalculable importance.

But I have said enough for the present; in future numbers I shall endeavor to point out some of the errors which have prevented our system from being more useful—to suggest some remedies, and to offer, with deference, some opinions as to the duties of all persons in the premises.

With great respect,

C. H. WILEY.

Asheville, N. C., August 29th, 1853.

Note.—It would be easy to illustrate the leading positions assumed in this and in my former, letter by facts and anecdotes which would require too much space; and in their stead I rely on the *memories* of those who will read these letters. I wish the public to look back, and to look about them, and compare the past with the present.

For instance, in some places people will remember the style of the old "Articles" or agreements between teachers and parents—often stipulating that payment was to be made "in trade, at trade prices," "in sound corn, at current rates," "in one bushel of wheat, at the market price—two loads of hay at the usual rates—five bushels of potatoes," &c., &c., and "to be delivered at the mill of A. B., or the store of C. D." &c., &c.

The reader will also call to mind the former prejudices against Colleges and Academies, when education was supposed to be the concern of the aristocratic few, and all classical teachers come from abroad, and hunted out the rich, and when the students at such schools were disliked by the people, and in return teacher and pupil made a standing, at

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From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

COFFEE—ITS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

Coffee now enters so largely into the general wants of this country, as also of the world, having become a necessary of life, instead of (as prior to this century) a luxury, it may not be amiss at the present time, when the opinion seems to be abroad, that the consumption is greater than the production, to inquire into the growth of the principal producing countries, and their means of increase, to provide for the great annual increase of consumption.

Prior to 1825, Cuba, St. Domingo, British West Indies, and Java, were the chief places of production; subsequently Brazil has taken the lead, and is now the producer of nearly the half of the production. Laguira and Ceylon export largely.

In Cuba sugar was found to pay the best profit to the planters, so that about 1825, they began to neglect coffee. The annual production in Cuba being then about sixty-five millions of pounds. At the present time the cultivation is so neglected, the annual export does not exceed twelve millions of pounds.

The export of St. Domingo has been gradually falling off, so that the average is not over forty millions of pounds per annum. This year it is but thirty-five millions. Since the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies the production of Coffee is gradually declining, and will probably soon become extinct.

The production of Java steadily increased—being stimulated by the Dutch company and by the encouragement given to private planters—till the export in 1848 was about 150 millions of pounds, one-third of which, or 50 millions, was private coffee. The low prices that had ruled for some time previous to 1848, and since, have so discouraged the private planters, that many have abandoned the cultivation altogether, and their annual production at present is only from twelve to fifteen millions of pounds. The Company's production has also rather fallen off, so that the average annual export of Java cannot now be estimated over 800,000 piculs, or about 110 millions of pounds.

Brazil from 1830 to 1850 increased the production of Coffee in a greater degree than ever before known. The climate was found to be most congenial to the trees, the yield per tree being double of the West Indies, and the prices of slaves extremely low—selling on long credits at from $200 to $300 each. During this period, the export increased from sixty-four millions per annum to three hundred millions. The low prices of Coffee subsequent to 1842, and the diminished import of blacks, checked the planting of new estates, and the entire stoppage of the slave trade in 1850, together with the subsequent rise of slaves to $550 and $600 each, renderly it nearly certain, that the production of Coffee in Brazil has about reached its maximum. The fear now is, that without some supply of labor, to make up for the annual mortality of slaves on the estates, estimated on the average at from five per cent to six per cent, the production can hardly be maintained at the present rate. Some may think that slaves will be again imported clandestinely, but the government and people are now so decidedly opposed to the further increase of the slave population, there is not the slightest probablity of this.

A bill was introduced into the national legislature last year for the gradual emancipation of the slaves; it was not passed, but its numerous friends will not cease their exertions, and many years cannot elapse before its final passage and adoption. Foreign immigration has been attempted, but with little chance of success. Cooley labor has been talked of, but, as yet, none has been introduced.

Ceylon, by the encouragement of protective duties in England, increased her production of Coffee rapidly, from 1835 to 1845, and it was predicted that by 1855 the export would be fifty millions of pounds per annum. The decrease of protection and low prics have operated so unfavorably, that a great many estates have been entirely abandoned, and the production, which had reached forty millions, is now reduced to about thirty millions of pounds per annum. Large capitals have been lost, and estates abandoned for a few years cannot be reclaimed; it is therefore not likely that any increase will take place in Ceylon. The same remarks will also apply to the private planting in Java.

The export of Coffee from Laguira, &c., shows rather a falling off the past few years. Certainly no increase of importance can be expected from thence, but rather the reverse.

From the foregoing it will be seen, that there has been, in the aggregate, a falling off in the production of Coffee since 1848, when it was the greatest; and as will appear by the following tables, formed from the average of the best authorities, that the production of 1853, which supplies the consumption of 1853-'4, will be thirty-four millions of pounds less than in 1848.

It is to be observed, that many estimates of the Brazil export for 1853-'4 are considerably less than 1,750,000 bags, also less from Java and Ceylon, equal in all to fifty millions pounds less than the estimate below, which would make the total falling off in production, compared with 1848, about eighty-four millions of pounds.

PRODUCTION OF COFFEE, 1848 AND 1853.

	1848.	1853.	
Brazil*..millions lbs.	270	380	or 1,750,000 bags.
Java	150	110	or 800,000 piculs.
St. Dominion	40	45	
Cuba & Porto Rico	40	30	
British West Indies	10	5	
French & Dutch West Indies	5	3	
Sumatra	10	15	
Mocha &c	5	5	
Manilla	3	2	
Ceylon	25	30	
Laguira &c	30	25	
Costa Rica	5	5	
Total production	590	556	

This great increase has been mainly brought about by its having ceased to be a profitable crop in most places of production, and short crops in Brazil, Java, and Ceylon. Should prices advance, some may expect a corresponding increase of production, as of sugar or cotton, but when it is considered that it requires ten years at least to get a new coffee estate into full bearing, and that labor, the chief capital employed, is from 150 to 200 per cent higher in Brazil than it has been, it cannot be looked for to any extent, certainly not equal to the average increase of consumption the past twenty-five years.

The consumption of Coffee has rapidly increased the past twenty-five years, from its low price, facilities of transportation, and ability of the masses to purchase what was formerly considered a luxury, so that it has now become a necessary of life. The greatest increase has been in the United States, averaging seven-and-a-half per cent per annum; in Europe it has been two-and-a-half per cent, or for the world four per cent per annum.

The following estimate of consumption is the average of various sources, and is believed to be as near the truth as can be ascertained, for 1852.

United States and British America..millions lbs.	200
German Zolverein	100
Austria, and other German States	65
Holland and Belgium	80
France, Switzerland, and South of Europe	110
Great Britain	35
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway	25
Russian Dominions	15
Cape of Good Hope and Australia	10
Total consumption in 1852	640

The difference between production and consumption has been gradually coming round, as the stocks in Europe show a diminution of about twenty-five millions of pounds compared with the past year, which has caused an advance in prices of about fifteen per cent. In this country the stock of Rio in first hands is rather large, but of other sorts very trifling. The stocks in the interior are believed to be smaller than usual, with all the elements of a large and increasing consumption for the future.

Stock of Coffee in Europe, July 1, estimated at..millions lbs.	125 or 8½ months cons'ption.
Stock in U. States, July 1	40 or 2½
Total stock of the world,	103

It may be well to remark that the great increase in the consumption of Coffee has taken place at the same time that tea, from its low price, has increased in a still greater degree. Should the supplies of tea be cut short by the revolution now in progress in China, the consumption of Coffee must be increased, which will render still more apparent the deficiency of production, and by the end of the year show a large decrease of the old stocks. J. G.

*Rio Janerio, Santos, and Bahia.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The time has been—and that not very remote—when the Democratic party of the country was held in derision, if not in contempt, by a large portion of the proud and beautiful Whig party. A *Democrat* was rather below par in the scale of social as well as political respectability, in the estimation of men who claimed for *their* party "all the decency and all the intelligence" of the country. There was something low and vulgar in Democracy, which debarred its advocates and devotees of a position of equality among the "decency and intelligence" of the country. The consequence was, (as Col. Biggs aptly remarked in his speech at the Democratic festival in this place,) that some young men who desired to assume a position of respectability in society were deterred from associating themselves with the Democracy because of the odium cast upon them by the lordlings of the Whig party.

Now we can very well understand the reason of all this, for we hold it to be a demonstrable fact, that the principles professed by the Whig party were at war with the essential interests of the masses. That party has ever labored to strengthen the hands of the Federal Government—to concentrate all power to it, and, per consequence, to cripple and weaken the people from whom that power was sought to be transferred to the central Government. It was natural, then, that the advocates of such a policy should have but little sympathy for the "unwashed" masses. Look at all the despotisms of the earth where all power is absolutely vested in the Government, and you will see that the people are oppressed, and made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a pampered aristocracy. Is it strange, then, that the Whig party of this country, advocating a strong central Government, should regard the people here in the same light that they are held by the aristocracy of strong Governments elsewhere? We maintain that the policy of the Whig party has been practically a denial of the capacity of the people for self-government, and hence a denial of their equality with the "upper ten." To be a Democrat was not "respectable" in their eyes at least.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the slurs of these conceited Whigs, the Democracy pursued the even tenor of their way, and continued to increase in numbers and grow in strength. The people did not seem to attach much credit to the interested counsel, nor pay much respect to the disdainful imputations of politicians who thought themselves better than other men. The people were not to be swayed by such prejudices—the young men were not to be cajoled into the advocacy of Whig principles by such silly appeals to their pride of respectability. The Democracy grew—extended—increased.

How stands the case *now?* Where are the men who a few years ago thought it vulgar to be a Democrat, and claimed for the Whig party the possession of "all the decency and all the intelligence" of the country? Where is the great Whig party?—where the "vulgar" Democracy? Can it be possible that the Democracy has survived such attacks, and continued to exist in spite of the frowns and sneers of "all the decency and all the intelligence" of the country? Has not the Whig party, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up everything?

A glance at the present condition of things will furnish a ready and convincing answer to these questions. A survey of the field of politics at this day will result in conclusions very different from Whig predictions. The Federal Government is entirely under the control of the Democracy in all its political ramifications—both branches of the national Congress overwhelmingly Democratic—about twenty-nine Democratic Governors out of thirty-one—the Legislatures of the several States (with very few exceptions) largely Democratic—and the people—the "vulgar" masses—Democratic to the backbone.

Now is not that a poor showing for the "great" Whig party? In what States or in what branch of the Federal Government, are their great talents displayed? Verily, if all the "decency and intelligence" are absorbed in the Whig party, then is our country in a sad condition—for *their* talents and decency have been very much neglected by the people of late, until the party has dwindled down to a sickly and precarious existence, bordering on the confines of nonentity. The people have indignantly put their seal of condemnation on all such twaddle and non sense.

But there is another feature not less interesting connected with this matter. With all its boasted greatness and intelligence, the curious observer of passing political events will inquire, what single measure of Whig policy now graces our statute-books and gives life and vigor to the permanent (or even temporary) interests of the country? We have a recollection of National Banks, Protective Tariffs, Distribution and Bankrupt Laws—but which of these is now a part of the policy of the Government? Not one! The people have tried them all, found them wanting, and cast them away. We repeat the question—*What single distinctive measure of Whig policy now lives upon the statute-book?* and we repeat the answer—*Not one!* The country has prospered and grown great under Democratic auspices—Democratic measures and Democratic men.

The young men of the country, in deciding upon their course in entering upon active life, will see, by glancing at these facts, which party it is their interest as well as their duty to join. The "respectability" of the Democracy is beyond the reach of Whig detraction; while the soundness of Democratic principles is every day attested by the individual happiness of our people and the glory and renown of our common country. *Democratic Pioneer.*

Progress of Presbyterianism. When we take any one of the principal religious denominations in the United States, and compare its statistics at successive periods, the impression is made that *that* denomination is going ahead of all the rest. But the fact is, they are all going ahead, though with different degrees of rapidity, along with the increase of population. The Methodist church has outstripped all the rest in rapidity of growth, though of late its increase has been less rapid than formerly. The following paragraphs show the increase of the Presbyterian Church since 1837.

From the Presbyterian (Old School.)

An important fact to be noted in these figures is, that the Old-school branch of the Presbyterian Church has now become as large as both new and Old-school were at the time of their division, fifteen years ago. The following will show the comparative numbers before the division and the present year:

	1837.	1853.
Presbyteries	135	143
Ministers	2,140	2,139
Churches	2,865	2,879
Communicants	220,557	219,263

From the New York Evangelist (New School.)

Better than these invidious estimates, let us turn to the agregate strength, not of one or the other, but of both branches, as they are reported in the respective minutes. Here is a table in which all Presbyterians might truly rejoice—of the progress of both branches together.

	1837.	1853.	Increase.
Synods	28	51	28
Presbyteries	185	215	116
Ministers	2,140	3,709	1,569
Churhes	2,895	4,206	1,610
Communicants	220,357	359,715	139,358
Foreign Missions	$282,000	$471,281	$189,681

New Cotton. Two bales of new cotton, the first in this market, have been received by Messrs. Mollwaine, Son & Co., of this city. It is from the farm of R. Pittman, Esq., of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and a really beautiful article. The consignees disposed of it on yesterday, to the Ettricks Manufacturing Company at 11¼ cts. per lb. This is an excellent price, but it was an excellent article, and therefore fully worth all that was obtained for it.

Petersburg Express.

Lord John Russell's Despatch Respecting the Proposed Tripartite Cuban Convention. The latest English Journals received in this country, though they mention the production of the Cuban papers in the British Parliament, make no allusion to any remarks upon the subject by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. We infer, therefore, that there was mistake or misapprehension in the information heretofore alluded to by us, and derived from a credible source in England, to the effect that such a speech had accompanied the production of the papers. The despatch of Lord John Russell is then to be judged without such official comment as an expression of the views of the British government. In another column will be found an article from the Boston Post, in the general scope and drift of which we concur, respecting those propositions in Lord John Russell's letter to which it refers. There are, however, some points in that despatch, in our judgment, alike important and inadmissible, which the Post appears to have omitted or reserved for a future examination, and to which we deem it proper now to invite the attention of our readers.

Towards the close of the British letter occurs the following very extraordinary paragraph:

"Nor let it be said that such a convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed convention was altogether silent. But a pretended declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge, from revolts on the part of the blacks, under the shelter of the United States, would justly be looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation."

It will be percieved that the declaration of independence here spoken of is a "*pretended*" declaration, made "*with the view*" of immediately asking aid from the United States against a consequent insurrection of the blacks in the island. These limitations in the British proposition, in our judgment, practically amount to nothing, because they have no foundation in the nature of the case contemplated. A declaration of independence made without due authority from the people is no declaration at all; but if made by *due authority* on the part of the people, it is not within the competency of any foreign power to regard such a declaration as a mere *pretence.* It is the most solemn act which a people can perform, and, *if duly performed,* involves considerations altogether too momentous to permit it to be regarded as a *sham.* The other limitation is equally unfounded in the nature of the case, because, if the Cubans declare their independence, they *must* do so in full view of a negro insurrection, Spain having been understood repeatedly to threaten to set the negroes at once at liberty in such an event, in order to put down a revolutionary movement in Cuba by the torch and the knife in negro hands. It is easy to see, therefore, that whenever the Cubans declare themselves independent they will do so of necessity, in full view of the horrors of a consequent servile war of extermination, and, of course, with "the view of seeking shelter" from such horrors wherever such shelter may be found. All these conditions we suppose to be involved in the very nature of the case which the above-cited proposition contemplates. They show that the limitations of the British proposition practically amount to nothing.

The proposition, then, is that, assuming a declaration of independence and a revolution in Cuba, and a consequent revolt of the blacks under Spanish authority, and by Spanish instigation, any act of aid or succor to the Cubans by the United States, however urgently invoked by them, is, in the view of the British government, to be regarded and resisted as alike objectionable and unwarranted.

Now, of this British proposition so stated, before touching its bearing upon other cardinal points of American policy, we remark that it sets at defiance every dictate of humanity, and even of civilization. What stronger case can be imagined to invoke and to justify the interposition of the United States than such an appeal from the people of Cuba in a state of revolution, to save them from general massacre, and their beautiful island from barbarization at the hands of savage and infuriated negroes, thus let loose upon them?

It is not our purpose to anticipate the decision either of the American government or of the American people upon the question of such interposition by the United States in the case we have supposed. That question will doubtless be considered and decided when the case arises. Our point is, that if Great Britain can properly *denounce beforehand, as unwarranted and inadmissible,* such interposition by us in such a case, then is there no case whatever involving our relations with the communities on this continent, and our action towards them, in which Great Britain may not, with at least equal right, pretend to interfere and to dictate.

Look at the undisputed facts of the case. Here is an island almost within sight of our coast—commanding the great outlet of our principal staple products—forming naturally a part of the American territorial and commercial system. That island is wretchedly misgoverned by a European power. By the showing of the British government itself, the Spanish rulers there, in addition to what else in their rule is intolerable, have been for years past, in defiance of solemn treaties, the confederates of the African slave-traders. And yet Great Britain assumes to tell the United States, that if the Cubans rise against their oppressors, the United States shall not interpose to protect them from the savage slaughter of a servile war, excited and instigated for their destruction!

The British government will hardly pretend that any question can arise in our relations with the communities of this continent of deeper interest to us in all its aspects then would be the question presented to us in Cuba by the very case which the above extract supposes, and in which England thus openly undertakes to prescribe in advance to us the only line of policy which it will regard as admissable. The British *dictum* is, that when that case arises, whatever we may think of it, *we are to let the whole matter alone,* under peril of English displeasure if we move in it. We do not deem it necessary to waste words upon such a British pretension. We entertain not the slightest doubt that the whole American people will, with one voice, repudiate and repel it. It is hard to believe that the British government has put forward such a pretension seriously and deliberately. It is still more difficult to believe that that government will, upon reflection, adhere to it and maintain it in what appears to be its manifest scope and meaning. But if such shall be the course of the British government, then we see not how to avoid the conclusion, that in matters vital to our national rights, interests and honor, it will be directly in conflict with the fixed policy both of the government and people of the United States in regard to the affairs of this continent. The practical effect of such a collision between the views of the two governments need not now to be anticipated, because we should regard it as in a high degree discreditable to any democratic administration to suppose that, in any event, it would consent to surrender one jot or tittle of that true American policy—the only policy of justice and permanent peace—in the affairs of the American continent which it has so fully and formally proclaimed. *Wash. Union.*

Deep and Earnest Thought. 1. It is a rare attainment to get the power of close and consecutive thinking. No man can do it but with great pains. It is one of the great ends of education and mental discipline to confer this power.

2. The romances and other trash of the teeming presses of our day, are hostile to this habit. The excitement of fiction is pleasurable. Deep thought requires pains-taking and self denial. Thousands had rather sail over the sunny seas of romance, and under its bright skies, even though they reach the port penniless, than to encounter adverse winds and boisterous seas, though a rich cargo should be the recompense.

3. But deep and earnest thought, the power and practice of it, is of vast advantage in many ways. It secures sure and great advances in knowledge. It strengthens and invigorates all the mental powers. it enables the mind to take large and comprehensive views of things, so that it can deliberately gather all the facts and principles pertaining to any particular subject, and to view them in their various relations.

It gives amazing power to all moral subjects. 'I thought in my ways, I took heed unto thy testimonies.'

Deep and earnest thought is the parent of deep religious emotion. The unthinking can never feel deeply.

Deep thinking exerts great power over conscience. It sharpens its discernment—makes it a better judge and a bolder and wiser reprover.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C., August 31, 1853.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in the City of New York, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 30th of September next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the State of North-Carolina.

These Bonds will bear date the First of July, 1853, and will run Thirty Years—they will have Coupons attached, and the interest, at six per cent per annum, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser may prefer to have them payable, at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for the construction of the North-Carolina Rail Road, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000, as the purchaser may prefer.

These Bonds are by Express Enactment Exempted from Taxation.

Parties bidding, will please to address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North-Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. Brown & Dersossett, 180 Front Street, N. Y.

The Bids will be Opened in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th of September next, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's., and others.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North-Carolina.

The deposit may be made, either in the Bank of the Republic, New York, or in the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, or in the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, North-Carolina.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me, endorsed "proposals," &c., as above, at Raleigh, until 26th September.

Persons wishing documents showing the extent of the resources of the State, the amount of the indebtedness, &c., can have them by application at this office, or to Messrs. Brown & Dersosset.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer
Of the State of North Carolina.

September 2d, 1853. 83—

HEMSWORTH EAKINS & CO.,
MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS AND ENGINEERS,
People's Works,
Kensington, Philadelphia.

Would call the attention of the citizens of North Carolina to the Steam Circular Saw Mills recently erected by Messrs. Hogg & Haywood in Wake County, ten miles from Raleigh. These Mills are admitted to be superior in every respect, to any Mills in the United States. The Engine is of the most modern style, and fitted with all the improvements for safety and economy; among which are McClintic's "Patent" Safety Valve; and an improved Water Gauge to prevent explosion. The Mills have many improvements on the ordinary Circular Saw Mills, which recommend them to the public. The advantages being strength, simplicity, and durability, and a rapid feed motion, which enables them to cut from 40 to 50 feet per minute, running measure, and of any width within the capacity of the saw.

We refer to Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, Gen. R. W. Haywood, } Raleigh.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Agent for the Southern States.

Philadelphia, September 7th, 1853. 34—3t.

McCLINTIC' PATENT SAFETY VALVE, for the prevention of Steam Boiler explosions, having been fully and fairly tested by the undersigned, is recommended to all persons using "Steam Boilers" of whatever kind, and to the public generally, as the most prompt and accurate Steam pressure indicator and alarm, now in use. State, county, or individual "rights" to manufacture or use the Valve, for sale on reasonable terms. A working "Model" will be exhibited and explained, on application to

HENRY G. BRUCE, Agent.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1853. 34—3t.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been anything like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.

September 9th, 1853. 84—

NORFOLK MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE next session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 15th of September.

Terms—Senior Department, $10 and $12 50 per quarter.
Junior and Preparatory Department, 7 50 " "
Modern Languages, 4 50 " "

Payments to be made quarterly in advance.

The building is constructed to accommodate from 250 to 300 pupils. It has a large Lecture Room, with the necessary Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which has been recently increased by the latest improvement in Pneumatics, Electricity and Galvanism. The situation is highly eligible, being in a quiet part of the city, and having an enclosed area of about an acre, affording ample space for all needful exercises, military parades, &c.

Catalogues containing full particulars will be mailed on addressing "Norfolk Military Academy."

Faculty.—John B. Strange, Principal and Prof. of Mathematics and Military Science, (Virginia Military Institute.)

Wm. N. Brooke, A. B., Prof. of Ancient Language, (Brown University.)

Geo. W. Sheffield, A. M., Prof. of English Language and Literature, (Yale College.)

J

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1853.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We publish, in another column, a spirited and excellent article from the "Washington Union" in relation to Lord John Russell's despatch in reply to Mr. Everett respecting Cuba. This despatch we have already laid before our readers.

The deliberate and well-considered determination of the American people is, that England shall neither control the destinies of Cuba nor interfere in the affairs of the island. The despatch of Lord John Russell is most artfully drawn up, but the designs of Great Britain are nevertheless plainly to be seen. She may oppress or extinguish nationalties elsewhere; but when she attempts to enforce her peculiar policy in this part of the world, she will find herself suddenly and sternly arrested by the voices, and, if necessary, by the arms of the American people. President Pierce will adhere to the Monroe doctrine, whatever the consequences may be.

"The "Union" contains other articles on this important question, which we shall transfer to our columns.

The "Boston Post" of the 29th August contains a very able article in relation to the case of the Hungarian, Kosta. The "Union" copies this article approvingly, as follows:

"THE KOSTA AFFAIR. We commence to-day, and will conclude to-morrow, the republication from the editorial columns of the Boston Post of an elaborate and most masterly review of the case of Kosta. The character of the outrage perpetrated upon the Hungarian exile—the violation of neutral territory, of Turkish law, and of rightfully-pledged American protection in his case, are set forth by the writer with consummate power and eloquence. Not less effectual and conclusive in our judgment, both in view of public law and of a true American public policy, is the writer's vindication of the protection extended to Kosta by the American authorities. This protection will, we have no doubt, as we have before said, be fully sanctioned by the administration."

THE MAILS.

By the recent change of schedule on the Raleigh and Gaston Road we are in receipt of our New York papers at 6½ P. M., the next day after their publication, which is twenty-fours hours earlier than they have been heretofore received. In the first place, they arrive twelve hours earlier, and secondly, under the former arrangement the mail was received at too late an hour at night to be opened, and was therefore delayed until next morning, making in all twenty-four hours. The Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk papers are received on the day of their date.

This arrangement will be of benefit to the State generally, and especially to the Southern and Western portions, for the mail lines in these directions being daily, the public will receive their letters and papers in the shortest possible time. The thanks of the public are due to the Postmaster General for this evidence of readiness on his part to serve them. North Carolina has been much behind other States in her mail facilities; but we indulge the confident expectation that, under the wise and energetic administration of Mr. Campbell, we shall be favored with marked improvements in this respect. We are sure he will do all in his power to accommodate the public with increased mail facilities.

NEW STORE.

Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, of this City, have just completed their new Store on Fayetteville Street—and a most elegant and capacious Store it is. It is 23 by 95 feet, laid off and arranged in the best style for business. The wood work was executed by Mr. James Dodd, assisted by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Ruffin Jones and others—the brick work, plastering and stuccoing by Mr. Cosby. Mr. Dodd is one of our very best workmen, and this job has added to his reputation as a designer and builder.

On Saturday evening last the worthy proprietors threw open the doors and invited the Editors of the City, the workmen engaged upon the building, and others, to be present. The supper provided for the occasion was excellent; and we had quite a merry time of it. Two of the first humorists and wits in town were there; but their modesty is such that we spare them the mention of their names.

The *new Store*, when filled, will doubtless attract its full share of custom. The gentlemanly proprietors are entitled, by their attention, civility, and energy to what they are enjoying—the most abundant success in business.

VERMONT ALMOST DEMOCRATIC! The people of Vermont voted on Tuesday last for Governor and members of Assembly. The Democratic and Whig candidates for Governor run very close together, and it is thought there is no election by the people. The Legislature, as far as heard from, stands 23 Democrats 21 Whigs in the House, with four towns to hear from; Senate probably Whig. The temperance question was mixed up in the contest.

Vermont a Democratic State! When will wonders cease? The Democrats, it will be recollected, have recently carried both Tennessee and Kentucky—States which voted for Scott.

☞ Mr. Jenkins, the Whig candidate for Governor of Georgia, signalized himself some time since by advocating a property qualification for voters. The Democratic papers are giving him what he deserves, particularly sharp scissors on the subject; and we may look for his defeat by Mr. Johnson, the Democratic candidate, by thousands. But Mr. Jenkins is true to his instincts as a Federalist in opposing free suffrage. He had a right to do it, inasmuch as this is a free country; but then the people of Georgia have at the same time the right to decline his services as Governor.

THINGS FOR THE FAIR. The last Fayetteville Carolinian says: "We learn that our townsmen, A. A. McKethan and A. H. Whitfield, are preparing to exhibit specimens of Carriage work at the Agricultural Fair which is to be held in Raleigh on the 18th of October next. This exhibits a commendable spirit. We hope that as many of the different counties of our State as can do so, will make arrangements to be represented. Those along the line of the Railroads will have the advantage of transporting their specimens free of charge."

☞ That very sound and steady Whig journal, the Salem Press, takes the Warrenton News to task for claiming for Democrats "the honor" of being for land distribution. The Press says this question of distribution "is becoming so popular in North Carolina." How much so? Where is the proof? Is it to be found in the fact that Col. Boyd reduced the Whig majority in the Stokes District from one thousand to three hundred and odd votes?

☞ We learn that the Roanoke, the Cape Fear, the Catawba, the Yadkin, and other streams in this State have been unusually high, owing to the recent rains.

LIBERAL. Mr. Ballard, of the Exchange, Richmond, has given $500 to the Virginia State Fair.

The Greensborough Patriot has an Editorial, which has been copied into the Raleigh Standard, justly denunciatory of "The Whole World's Temperance Convention," called by Lucy Mott, Lucy Stone, Fred Douglass *et omne genus*, to be held in New York on the 1st and 2d of September, instant. To prevent misapprehension, however, it is due to truth to state that *this* is not the Convention to which Southern delegates have been appointed, the session of which commenced on the 6th inst. When the preliminary meeting, for calling this latter Convention, was held, Lucy Stone and her tribe insisted upon the Woman's Right's folk and others taking the lead in the matter, in order to get up such an affair as would suit their tastes. The proposition was promptly rejected, and they flew off and issued a call for the "The Whole World's Convention." These are the *facts* in the case, and we trust the Patriot and Standard will lay them before their readers. *Spirit of the Age.*

We have no disposition to do any one injustice on this or any other subject, and so we have given the Editor of the Spirit of the Age an opportunity to speak for himself.

The "*Whole* World's Convention" was, indeed, a motley and disgraceful concern; and, judging by the reports in the New York papers of the "World's Temperance Convention," which convened on the 6th, that was not much better. The New York Express has the following well-timed and sensible remarks in relation to the "*Whole* Worlds'" affair:

"THE OLLA PODRIDA of women in breeches, and women without, of Bloomers, of white, black, and yellow gentry in general, that we have been having for a week, on ostensible Temperance, but really upon "Women's Rights," as it is called,—that is, turning women into men—is to be prolonged, we see. The women are not exhausted in their eloquence or their topics, and seldom woman is; and hence we are to be surfeited with an *encore*. The novelty of the service and the oddity of the spectacle naturally enough, in such a populous though good tempered city as this is, just now, provoke something of noise and confusion, as was the case when Miss Lucy Stone was descrating a Sabbath evening by her rites, if not her orgies, in Metropolitan Hall.

The women, however, are not fair with us now,—we put it to them, they are not fair—as, while we rail not at their tea, they rail, we see, at our meat as well as our drink. A Dr. Jackson, we see, at the "Vegetarian Banquet," which even Brother Greeley describes as repulsive for a hungry man, though he "goes the vegetables" in theory, at least, railed at length at our eating swine and bullocks, or anything that had life in it, and all the sisters there responded amen. We eat in the liver disease, the Doctor tells us, with bullocks, and the scrofula, too, with Cincinnati hogs! To have sound livers, both brother and sister Vegetarians tell us, we must abstain from eating meat, as well as drinking rum, gin, brandy and wine. Some anti-bullock and anti-pig law will have to be passed then as well as some Maine Liquor Law, before we shall be set all right in our stomachs, and livers, and heads and hearts. Meat excites and intoxicates, and makes bloody-minded, as well as rum, we are told.

Our Vegetarian Temperance sisters and brothers do not offer us yet, however, any adequate compensation for the pleasant things they propose to take from us. The Rev. Mr. Channing proposes, we see—

"A pure and elevated drama as one of the legitimate instrumentalities of Temperance and other moral reforms."

We put it to the reverend gentleman that we should starve to death on the glorious pages of Shakspeare, or even on the sublime pathos of Milton. A bullock is worth the whole of them to a right down hungry man, even with the liver disease thrown in. Vegetarianism, even, is no compensation, according to Brother Greeley's account; for, quoting his record of the pattern vegetable feast at Metropotitan Hall, we see they had a sorry time of it.

What new *ism* is coming next? Philosophers, cast your horoscope and predict."

The "*World's* Temperance Convention," of which the "Age" speaks rather approvingly, presented a rich scene also, according to the New York papers—Neal Dow, of Maine, in the Chair. The *Reverend* Miss Brown was in attendance, and endeavored to speak, but was smothered by hideous noises and hustled about generally. Snodgrass, the Maryland free-soiler, and Wendell Phillips, the notorious Boston Abolitionist, were among the ruling spirits. Judge Hoar, who signalized himself some years since as a delegate from Massachusetts to South Carolina, where he attempted to interfere for the protection of free blacks, was also in attendance. The police officers were at last called in, and the hall was cleared. But of course the delegates re-assembled and went on with their business. We have seen no account of their final proceedings.

These two Conventions were certainly the most *intemperate* Temperance Conventions ever held, and no "spirits" imbibed either.

But seriously, such proceedings are producing lasting injury to the temperance cause, which does not depend for its success either upon undue agitation or upon the strong arm of the law. You may *persuade* men to be sober, but you can never *force* them to be so by law.

NEW PROJECT. We understand that a paper is about to be established in Raleigh, to advocate the Distribution of the Public Lands, and to be edited by our esteemed fellow-townsman, E. Cantwell, Esq. We know nothing of the matter further than rumor says.

Washington is called the city of "magnificent distances," and we may truly say that the Democratic party will ere long become a party of magnificent fragments. *Democratic Free Press.*

It will be time enough to refer to this "new project" when it shall be fully disclosed; our purpose in copying the above was to state that the Free Press, which professes to be a temperance paper, *is a Whig concern in disguise.* "Beware of wolves in sheeps' clothing."

The same paper from which the above is clipped, contains some "machine poetry" ground out like so much rye-coffee by the Editor, James H. Smith, from which we make the following extract:

"Let HASSELL and his dirty friends malign *us* as they will,
We'll onward go to fight against the black and smoky *still;*
Fearless and bold, though now we be but just a number few,
We feel a pride within our breast the drunkard never knew."

This is intended for Mr. C. B. Hassell, of Martin, a gentleman and a Christian, and in every respect the superior of the man who penned it. Mr. Hassell opposes a prohibitory temperance law, and for this he is thus abused and villified.

The same paper contains the following, from the charming pen of Smith:

"And as if to accumulate still stronger proof, uncap the horrid dungeons of the dammed, and leaning over its sulphur burning walls, behold myriads of lost spirits writhing in awful agony, while remorse made intense as can be is summing up into one point all the quintescence of dire damnation."

The gentleman, it must be confessed, is quite as *cool* on the subject of temperance as the weather would permit. We would most affectionately advise Smith not to lean too far over those "sulphur burning walls"—he might fall in.

TAXES IN RALEIGH. The amount of the city tax for the present year is as follows, viz:

In the Western Ward	$1281 12½
" Middle Ward	1724 25
" Eastern Ward	1489 50
For two Billard Tables	80 00
Total	$4574 87½

The value of the Real Estate is as follows, viz:

In the Western Ward	$198,625 00
" Middle Ward	295,850 00
" Eastern Ward	214,900 00
Total	$704,375 00

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. The steamer Asia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 27th ult.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27. The Cotton market is quiet, at no quotable decline. Lower grades would, however, be difficult to sell without some concession. The market closed quiet—sales of the week 31,710 bales, of which speculators took 4,240, and exporters 4,880 bales. Stock 802, 509 bales, including 540,053 bales American. The quotations were:—Fair Orleans 7d.; Middling 6¼d.; Fair Upland and Mobile 6¼d.; middling Mobile 6d.; Middling Uplands 5 15 16d. Consols closed at 98¼.

Breadstuffs continued excited, owing to unseasonable weather, and prices had still further advanced. For the week the advance in wheat had been 4d. a 8d. per bushel, and in flour 1s a 1s. 6d. a 2s per bbl. Corn was in demand at 6d. a 1s. per quarter advance. White wheat was quoted at 8s. 6d. a 8s. 8d.; mixed and red 8s. a 8s. 6d. Canal flour 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s. a 30s. 6d.; sour 26s. 6d. White and yellow corn 31s. 6d. a 32s. 0d.

The general intelligence is devoid of interest. The Eastern question was in *statu quo*, but was generally regarded as settled.

Mr. Soule was at Paris, where he would remain a few days previous to proceeding to Madrid.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7. Later advices from Mexico state that several States were greatly disaffected towards Santa Anna, and had pronounced against his exactions.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7. The yellow fever is rapidly abating. The whole number of interments up to 6 o'clock this morning, from all diseases, was 58.

MOBILE, Sept. 5. The fever shows no abatement in its violence. Interments to-day 48, including 23 from yellow fever.

Another Piece of Table Rock Fallen.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 9, About 8 o'clock this morning an unusual noise or deep rumbling sound was heard, and upon investigating for the cause, it was discovered that an immense piece of Table Rock, dieectly over the path where persons venture under the cataract, had fallen. The report and deep rumbling was at first supposed by some to be an earthquake.

Quite a number of persons are still here, and there are apprehensions that some one or more may have been under the rock at the time. Of this, however, there is no certainty. It is supposed that this break will so change the falling of the water as to prevent persons from venturing under in future.

Latest by the Asia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, August 26th, states that late advices from Constantinople brought information that Prince Ghika denies the rumor that he had gone over to the Czar. He says he had been desired by Russia to suspend relations with the Porte and stop paying tribute, but that not feeling competent to decide the question himself, he had made the matter known to the Ottoman Government for its decision.

There had been riots at Genoa, in consequence of the high price of bread, and the military had been called out.

The citizens and refugees at Spezzia had complimented Capt. Ingraham for his conduct in the Kosta affair.

The Fever at Mobile—Death of a Baltimorean.

MOBILE, Sept. 6. The fever continues to rage violently here. Mr. Hineman Barney, son of the Hon, John Barney, of Baltimore, died of the prevailing epidemic on Sunday last.

DR. SPENCER D. ARMSTRONG. On Wednesday night last, says the Tarborough Southerner, Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, confined in our jail on a charge of being accessary to the murder of Tilman Hunt, a negro trader, near Fayetteville, about two years since, made his escape. It seems that he had been very sick and poorly of late, and his wife has been permitted to visit him in prison. By some means he had been furnished with an augur and other implements, with which he made his way through the roof, doubtless with the assistance of some person outside, and let himself down with his blankets and sheets. A reward of $100, it will be seen by an advertisement, has been offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension. He was to have been tried for the offence with which he is charged at our Superior Court next week, but has, it is feared, again eluded justice. There are some thirty or forty witnesses summoned in the case, part of whom reside in or near Fayetteville, who will again for the third or fourth time have to leave their homes in a fruitless cause. The following letter, addressed to the Jailor, was found in the Jail:

TARBOROUGH, Sept. 6, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I was roused from my repose. By the aid of some unknown stranger I was taken out at the top of this building, and the image or man asked me did I wish to write anything to my family. I said no, but would like to write a few lines to the proprietor of this house; so I write these lines to let you know that it was an unknown thing to me, and the image or person I never saw before. So do not think hard of me, as it is a mystery to me how any person could enter this house without any noise, &c. If any of my family should ask about me, show them this letter. This is all I can say. I must go with this stranger or he will kill me; his dagger is now drawed on me. I love you as a father. Good bye. Very truly, yours,

S. D. ARMSTRONG.

MR. B. WILLIAMS.

RAILWAY COACHES. The Standard has a notice of some Railway Coaches, which Mr. John R. Harrison, of Raleigh, is constructing for the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The Standard says: "One of the Coaches is nearly finished, and the other about half finished. The work, so far as we could judge, *is of the best character.* The painting is remarkably well done; and indeed the whole coach, when completed, will look as well and be quite as convenient and serviceable as any constructed in the Northern or Eastern States."

Mr. Harrison is an enterprising mechanic; and if our citizens are true to their interests, he will be properly encourrged. The prosperity of our State, as well as of the South generally, must depend upon the improvement of Agriculture, and the building up of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts; and we think we do not over-estimate the importance of the latter, when we say that a proper encouragement of these will do much to promote the success of the other two. *Hillsborough Recorder.*

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS. The attention of capitalists is invited to an advertisement in our paper, from which it will be seen that the State of North Carolina proposes to sell her bonds to the amount of half a million of dollars. The resources of North Carolina are such as to command the confidence of capitalists, and to secure for her bonds a full price. No State in the Union has manifested more prudence in its finances, and, in view of her unbounded mineral and agricultural resources, no State has shown more caution in resorting to its credit. In every point of view the bonds now offered present an opportunity for a safe investment, and we shall be disappointed if they do not command a good price.

Washington Union.

The Norfolk Argus recounts an act of unalloyed benevolence which is as praiseworthy as we feel bound to say it is rare. A gentleman stepped up to the mayor of that city and handed him a $20 gold piece for the sufferers at New Orleans, refusing to give his name. How admirably this contrasts with the ostentation which so often dims the lustre of charity. The modest donor may assure himself that a richer blessing will visit him from the widows' Husband and orphans' Father than will accompany many of the magnificent bequests that are heralded over our country. *Petersburg Democrat.*

GOOD TIME FOR FARMERS. Farmers will observe that wheat has gone up again to a high figure, and we are told, the probabilities are, that it will not relax in price very soon. The husbandman and planter can now obtain for his products most excellent prices, and we hope the fact will not be overlooked by them, that nowhere can they obtain higher prices than in Petersburg. This is the market for wheat, corn and tobacco—the three great staple productions of Old Virginia. *Petersburg Express.*

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

THE MISSOURI RIVER has opened for itself a outlet into the Mississippi. On Saturday week it succeeded in cutting a new mouth, or debouch, into the Mississippi, across the point of land lying about half a mile above where it has run of late years. It now strikes the Mississippi in a direction which is likely to prevent the washing of the Illinois or eastern shore to any injurious extent. At the last accounts two steamers had passed through the new chute, and this may now be regarded as the main channel of the Missouri.

A CITY PARK AT MEMPHIS. The corporation of Memphis, Tenn., has purchased the United States Arsenal Grounds in that city, conststing of twelve acres, for the sum of $27,000, with a view of laying out a City Park.

EFFICACY OF RAILWAY SIGNALS. The efficacy of the signal system on railroads was proved on Saturday last, on the Hudson River road. An axle of a car in a train was discovered, near Oak Hill, to have become heated to such a degree that it melted. Immediately a brakeman jumped from the cars, exhibited the red flag, and in a moment, for miles distant, red flags were raised by the flagmen, notifying dadger. Trains approaching were warned and stopped until the disabled car was switched off, and the train passed safely on its way.

GUANO. The Baltimore Patriot of the 1st inst., announces the arrival at that port, the day previous of the ship Arctic from the Lobos Islands, with a cargo of 800 tons of guano. Six other vessels are also on their way freighted with guano, and are daily expected. A list of 82 vessels is given, under sail from the Islands of the United States. They will bring out not less than 60,000 tons of guano.

Lieut. M. F. Maury is in England. He was very cordially received by the merchants of Liver pool, to whom he delivered an address, explaining his theory of wind and current charts. He is certainly one of the first scientific men of the age.

CONTRACT FOR HOGS. The Louisville Journal notes a contract for 1,000 head of hogs head at $4, off the hook; also 300 head at $4,12½, off the hook. This is about equal to $2, 75 gross, 40 miles from the city. Farmers in Kentucky are asking $3 gross, but packers are unwilling to pay this.

IRISH EMIGRATION. Irish papers state that emigration to America is increasing in all parts of Ireland, and that it would seem as if the entire Irish race were doomed to be transplanted from their native land.

"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?"

"How stupid!" replied she; "is it not natural that a lady should like a good *offer sir?*"

A GOOD CHARACTER. The Home Journal, speaking a good word for a friend, remarks, "he has lived long enough to learn the value of the unromantic virtues, such as punctuality, industry, prudence."

Mrs. Partington, telegraphing from Cape May, where she is exemptory adjourning for the approving of her health, says:

"We have three hydrometers constantly in the shade, but they don't do one mite o' good; its not less than 54 40 in the sun this minute. The doctor says I may expect either a convalescence or a collapse, but I have forgotten which, in a few days. These doctors are so deserved in their manners to patients that I shouldn't wonder if I had both."

A FREE FIGHT. The following is a description of a free fight in Western Virginia, as related by one of the eyewitnesses thereof. Premising that there was but one man struck, in answer to an interrogatory as to who he was, the narrator replies:

"I reckon he was from low down on Guy *an*, somewhar. Jes as they war jawin, a chap rode up on a clay-bank hoss—I reckin he was Messinger stock, a scrowgin an*emil*, a *leetle* mite blind o' both eyes—a peert looking chap enough, an' when he got fernent the place, ses he, 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole him it wor. 'Well,' says he, gitting off an' hitching his ole clay bank to a swinging limb, count me *in!*' He hadn't more'n got it out, afore some one fetched him a lick, an'he drapt. He riz dreckly with some defichulty, an' ses he, 'Is this a free fight?' an' they tole it arr. 'Well,' ses he, unhitchen his hoss, and puttin his left leg over the back leather, 'count me out!' an' then he marvelled."

TEXAN RIVERS. At the late election in Texas a popular vote was taken on a bill appropriating $350,000 for clearing out the channels of the Texan rivers of the rafts, &c., which obstruct them; and, by the returns thus far received, it appears to be negatived. Its defeat is attributed to the feeling in favor of railroads, and the influence of the railroad companies, which are desirous of aid themselves from the State.

MEXICO NOT DISPOSED TO WAR. J. M. Conrad, editor of the Brownville Flag, states that there is no talk of war on the frontier, between Mexico and the United States, and *no warlike preparations are being made by the former.* To prevent smuggling, which is carried on to an indefinite extent on the frontier, a corps of revenue rangers, consisting of from twelve to twenty mounted men, have been organized, who patrol the river from its mouth to Loredo, and this has probably been magnified into a hostile array.

LAW. The plaintiff and defendent in an action at law are like two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water. *Johnson.*

I am of opinion that the Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they have been written. *Sir William Jones.*

"Hiram, my boy," said a tender father to his son, "you must be more careful of yourself. You have not the constitution of some."

"Don't you believe it; I've got the constitution of a horse. Dang it, if I don't believe I've got the constitution of the United States."

EXTENSION OF PATENT REFUSED. It is stated that the patent office has refused an extension of Colt's patent fire arms, on the ground that he has already made $1,000,000 from their sale. The patent has yet four years to run.

BUSINESS AND RELIGION. A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus explained his belief in the existence of a Deity: "Brethren, I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being, as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for certain, as I yesterday received from there a lot of three hundred barrels of fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any other person in town."

The best way to succeed, is to persevere. Sir Isaac Newton, on being asked how he discovered the laws which govern the universe, replied, "By always thinking of them." Again we say, persevere. The man who never hollers enough always whips.

Messrs. JAMES F. JORDAN & Co., having purchased "The Great Falls of Neuse River," formerly "Newsom's Mills," have let out to Messrs. Stronach & Colburn the contract for building a large stone Paper Mill there, which they design commencing immediatdly, and hope to have it completed early in the coming year. Their Wrapping Mill will remain on Crabtree, by which arrangement, they expect to furnish even the "rest of mankind" with wrapping paper. Of course we wish them much success. *Post.*

LARGE CARGO OF SEGARS, &c. The clipper brig Adams Gray arrived at New York on Tuesday from Havana, after a passage of nine days. She brings the enormous quantity of seven millions of segars, together with a quantity of box sugar, pine-apples, oranges, &c.

Since 1802, fourteen hundred cadets have graduated from West Point. General Jos. G. Swift, who heads the list for 1802, is still living and in excellent health.

Yale College has existed one hundred and fifty three years, and educated six thousand students.

George Poindexter, Esq., formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, died at Jackson, in that State, last Monday. He was the first delegate to Congress from Mississippi, and on her admission into the Union was immediately chosen United States Senator, which position he held for a great number of years. He was likewise at one time Governor of the State. In early life he was a supporter of Gen. Jackson, but in later years acted with the Whigs.

GOLD DOLLARS AND SMALL CHANGE. Information comes from the mint, that arrangements are making for an increased supply of small change and of gold dollars.

EXPRESS TO AUSTRALIA. Adams & Co., have organized their express to Australia, and their first messenger will leave for Port Philip and Milbourne on the 28th inst.

It is a remark of Dr. Stone, that the old French never die in New Orleans—they only go out. For years and years, going back as far as memory runneth, you may note, sitting on the balconies of the old square of the city, the same venerable white-headed, portly, old French, and Creole ladies, dressed clean and neat, looking contented and happy, with their bright-eyed daughters and grand-daughters around them—perfect models of green old age. These venerable dames have lived in New Orleans ever since it has been a city. They have lived under three governments.

The man who couldn't *express* his feelings applied to Adams & Co., who agreed to do it for him. *Boston Post.*

STARTLING PREDICTION. One J. W. Jewett, styling himself Professor &c., publishes in the Fayetteville Carolinian, a most astounding prediction as to the pranks shortly to be played by the comet which was visible a few days since. He says that it will, on or about the 13th of September next, (only a week hence,) pitch into this mud ball, whereon we dwell, and knock it into atoms. He says the said comet is of the respectable size of 1,000,000 miles in diameter, exclusive of the tail, which is of still more formidable and exorbitant proportions, and that it travels at the high speed of 30,000 miles per hour.

HOW A LADY LIKES IT. A St. Louis lady, who married a Mormon and emigrated to the Salt Lake City, writes that the Mormon city is a "first-rate place for a new settlement," and, notwithstanding sickness in the family and the loss of cows, she is comfortable and contented. As to Brigham Young having so many wives, she says "the number twenty-five is right, and I can tell you he is about the best man living. No man is allowed to have more than one, except he can well look after them. Everything here in the Salt Lake is pure and holy. Thomas has no thoughts of any more wives! Every man can do as he likes about it."

STATE FAIR. Jno. F. Tompkins, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, gives notice, that in the list of premiums offered by the above Society, the various manufactures and specimens in home industry and in Millinery, and perhaps other branches, have been overlooked. He thereupon invites all who may have anything which they may wish to exhibit, to present it at the Fair, and declares that special premiums will be awarded, if deserved.

"The immorality of the age is a standing topic of complaints with some," observes Goethe. "But if any one likes to be moral, I can see nothing in the age to prevent him."

A NOVEL ACCOMMODATION. A friend of ours, just returned from a fashionable watering place, says the way they manage there to stow their patrons in a crowded time, is to put them in bed, and when they get asleep take them out, and stand them up around the room. In this way any number can be accommodated, and all the effect of statuary is produced. Seen by dim moonlight the exhibition thus presented is very charming, reminding one of a gallery of sculpture. *Boston Post.*

PENSION FRAUDS. A free-soil representative from the town of Epping, N. H., by the name of Lyford, and a Physician were recently arrested for forging pension claims.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 10. NAVAL STORES—The transactions in Turpentine yesterday were very light, and resch only 187 bbls. at $3 75 for virgin and yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs. No sales this morning; one or two parcels on market which is held at higher rates. Spirits Turpentine advanced ½ cent yesterday on previous day's highest quotation, and we note sales of 230 barrels at 56 cents ℔ gallon; the market closing firm, with only 100 bbls. offering, for which 56 cents was refused. There has been no transactions this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries, and the stock in market is extremely light; holders generally are firm in asking 58 cents. In Rosin we note a sale yesterday of 75 bbls. No. 1 at $3 ℔ bbl. Sale yesterday of 42 bbls. Tar at $2 75 ℔ bbl.

TIMBER—Two rafts sold this morning at $9 75 @ $11 25 ℔ M. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10. Bacon 9½ cents; cotton 9 @ 10½; cotton yarn 17 cents per lb.; flour $5 @ $5 50; fluxseed $1 per bushel; corn 75 cts. per bushel; wheat 80 @ 90 cents; tobacco 8 to 30 cents per lb. Trade brisk.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 10. Those buying by retail may expect to pay an advance on annexed quotations:

TOBACCO—Market very active to-day, and full prices paying for all descriptions.

COTTON—Held firmly at 11¼ cents. No sales since our last.

CORN—Sales at 60 cents, in good demand.

WHEAT—An advance of 3 to 4c. per bushel to-day. Sales of Pure White at $1,29, and 1,18 to $1,23. Inferior and Sprouted parcels, 80 to $1,10.

FLOUR—New City brands, $6,25 @ $6,50.

BACON—Sales shoulders at 7 @ 7½ cts.; sides 8½ @ 8¾ cents; Va. hog-round 10½ @ 11. Hams 12½.

LARD—Western, in barrels, at 11 cents; kegs, 12 cents; Virginia, 12½ cents.

BEEF—Mess beef, per bbl., $13 @ 16. Nominal.

PORK—Mess Pork offering at $19.

FISH—No. 3. Mackerel $7½ and scarce; No. 1 North Carolina clipped 8,00; new Roe Herrings 4¼ per half bbl.; gross, $5; Nova Scotia, gross, $4 @ 4¾.

SALT—$1,65c. for fine; G. A. $1,25.

GUANO—Sales making at $55. Stock light.

PLASTER—Petersburg fresh ground, unpacked, $6¼ per ton; packed $8; northern $8.

LIME—Washington $1,37½ @ $1,45.—Thomaston $1,25 @ 1,30. *Express.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. Cotton dull—Sales of 450 bales. Flour has advanced 12½ @ 18¾ cents; sales of 10,000 bbls. at 6 40 @ $6 50 for State; 6 56 @ $6 68¾ for common to good Ohio, and 6 62½ @ $6 75 for Southern. Wheat is better—sales of 95,000 bushels at $1 52½ for Genesee, and $1 43 for Western white. Corn is buoyant—sales of 25,000 bushels at 82 cts. for mixed and yellow. Corn Meal—Sales of 900 bbls at 3 75 @ $3 87½. Tobacco—Sales of 150 hhds. Kentucky at 7 @ 9½ cents. Coffee—Sales of 4,000 bags at 10½ @ 11½ for Rio and 11¾ @ 12 cts. for Java. Molasses—Sales 300 bbls. Orleans at 29c. Whiskey—Sales of 350 bbls. at 29½c. Pork—Sales of 1,500 bbls. at $15 62 for mess and $13 50 for prime. Beef—Sales of 350 bbls. mess at $12 25. Cut Meats—Sales of 300 bbls. at 6¾c. for shoulders and 9c. for hams. Lard—Sales of 150 bbls. at 11 @ 11¾c. *Baltimore Sun.*

MARRIED,

On the 31st August, at the residence of W. E. Starling, by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, Dr. W. R. Smith, of Rockingham, N. C., and Mary Starling, of Henry county, Va.

In Asheville on Tuesday evening last, at the Hotel of Mr. James M. Smith, by Rev. E. W. Chanceaulme, Mr. Wm. B. Graves, of Yanceyville, N. C., to Miss Mary E., daughter of J. R. Shuford, Esq.

In Warren county, on Thursday 1st inst., by Prof. John B. White of Wake Forest College, Mr. William G. Simmons of Montgomery County, N. C., to Miss Mary E. Foote, daughter of Henry A. Foote Esq., of Warren.

In Nash County, on Tuesday morning 6th inst., by Thos. W. Avent, Esq., Mr. Thomas E. Powell of Warren, to Miss Lucy B. Avent, daughter of Frank. Avent, Esq., formerly of Nash.

DIED,

September 7th, at his residence in Granville County, N. C., Maj. JOHN S. EATON, in the 50th year of his age. The deceased had been for years a zealous member of the Episcopal Church. He was well known both at home and abroad: his character stood high for intelligence, hospitality and integrity, and for devotion to the welfare of the Church and to the interest of his native State. He had suffered for many months under the painful and lingering disease which in the end caused his death. His departure, though sudden and unexpected in its nature at last, was yet unusually peaceful, quiet, and pious.

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Richmond and Tennessee papers please copy.

In Petersburg, Va., Monday evening, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock, of Catarrhal fever, after an illness of thirty-six hours, in the seventh year of his age, GEORGE WALKER, second son of W. A. and Elizabeth P. Cameron.

In Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday evening the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, of Consumption, in the thirtieth year of her age, ELIZABETH PAGE CAMERON, wife of W. A. Cameron, and daughter of the late John Walker, of Petersburg.

FOR THE FALL OF '53. WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, and in a few days shall have opened our entire stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING, which we hesitate not to say, will be the *largest and handsomest ever offered in this City.* Consisting of every variety and style of Goods for gentlemen's wear, either for business or dress. All gotten up under the supervision of the undersigned—made in the best and latest fashion.

Also, a large and beautiful lot of GENT'S FURNISHING Goods. E. L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh. N. C.
Sept. 17, 1853. 86—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,
Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Bays.

For the Ladies,
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " Nap,
" " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

For the Handkerchief:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Cloracatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

For Flavoring Pies, &c.—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.
Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7	barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	"	 485
12	"	"	"	 525
14	"	"	"	 585
15	"	"	"	 615
18	"	"	"	 650
20	"	"	"	 695
25	"	"	"	 750
30	"	"	"	 850
35	"	"	"	 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or ale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000**
worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots,
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.

A. J. FOSTER.
Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents, per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, Va.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Super Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission Business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
F. C. Stainback. W. H. Hardee.
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Wm. S. Rankin,	
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
James M. Garrett,	
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
W. H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	Peter Adams, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.
Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
July 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.
July 29th, 1853. 983—w6w.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 13th, 1853. 77—

FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES, FOR PRODucing a healthy action of the system. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Perrin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall Stock, August, 1853.

KERR & MARBURY, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, Va.—Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen-Ware, Lamps and Looking-Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Waiters, &c.

Have just received by the Ship "Lord Stanley," from Liverpool, their Fall supply of China and Crockery; and have also to hand a large and beautiful assortment of Glass-Ware selected from the best Factories in the country, which, together with a full supply of every other article in their line, renders their stock unusually attractive, all of which having been obtained on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will offer as great inducements as any similar establishment either North or South. A call and examination from Merchants is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Aug. 18th, 1853. 78—w3t.

Hardware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLEsale dealers in *Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.*, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.—Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country; a large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this City are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock before purchasing.

MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—2m.

LOST OR MISPLACED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance county, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it, and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No. 1509 payable at Danville—one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg, South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R. & D. C. HARDEN.
Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon.

It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.
August 18th, 1853. 78—6w.

NOTICE.—WASTAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, andcommitted to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*
Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Head-stones*, and *Hearth, Painstones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *Grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber having qualified at August Term, 1853, of Wake County Court, as administrator of the estate of Thomas Ormond, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make payment at once to the subscriber.

JAMES CONNER, *Adm'r.*
August 24th, 1853. 187—81t.

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with lickerish eyes and "itching palms